DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 454 783 HE 034 141

TITLE	Maryland Featured Facts from the SREB "Fact Book on Higher Education."
INSTITUTION	Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta, GA.
PUB DATE	2001-06-00
NOTE	29p.; For the 1998-1999 edition of the entire "Fact Book," see ED 431 377. For the condensed 2001 edition, see HE 034 139, and for the entire 2001 volume, see HE 034 140.
AVAILABLE FROM	Southern Regional Education Board, 592 10th Street N.W., Atlanta, GA 30318. Tel: 404-875-9211; Fax: 404-872-1477; Web site: http://www.sreb.org.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	College Administration; College Attendance; *College Faculty; College Graduates; Degrees (Academic); Demography; Educational Finance; Educational Trends; Enrollment; *Enrollment Trends; Expenditures; Financial Support; *Higher Education; Minority Groups; Paying for College; Private Colleges; Public Colleges; Regional Cooperation; School Statistics; Student Characteristics; *Student Financial Aid; Tables (Data); *Tuition
IDENTIFIERS	*Maryland

ABSTRACT

This booklet contains selected facts relating to Maryland and to the entire Southern United States from the "Fact Book on Higher Education," published by the Southern Region Education Board (SREB). The population increase in the SREB region is expected to remain above the national average, and Maryland is expected to have a projected growth of 7% in the next 10 years. An increase of 16% in high school graduates is expected in Maryland, and minorities are expected to account for 48% of these graduates. The per-capita income of Maryland is the highest among the SREB sta 's, and 114% of the national average. Maryland has the lowest percentage of children in poverty among SREB states, but the number is still greater than 179,000 children. High school attainment levels in Maryland are above the national average, and Maryland is one of only two SREB states that have college attainment levels about the national average. Access to college is increasing in Maryland, as in the SREB region as a whole, but it remains below the national average. Maryland awarded fewer associates degrees than the national average and trailed the region and nation in increases in doctoral degrees, but the increase in masters, bachelors, and first professional degrees outpaced the nation and the SREB region. Tuition and fees in Maryland account for 8.1% of median household income, compared with the national average of 7.7%. Colleges in Maryland continue to feel financial constraints, in spite of increased per-student state and local appropriations. (Contains 19 graphs.) (SLD)

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SREB

from the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education*

Maryland

Featured Facts

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June 2001

Southern Regional Education Board

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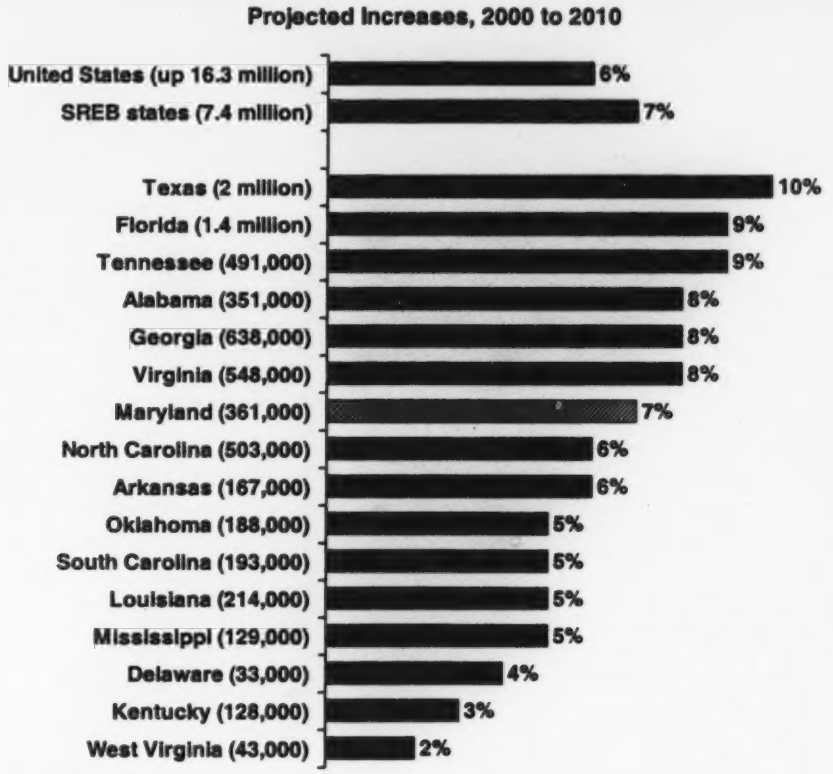
Region is growing and more diverse —

Having outpaced the nation's population growth for decades, the South now has almost 100 million people. The population will continue to have above-average growth well into the new century.

Population Growth

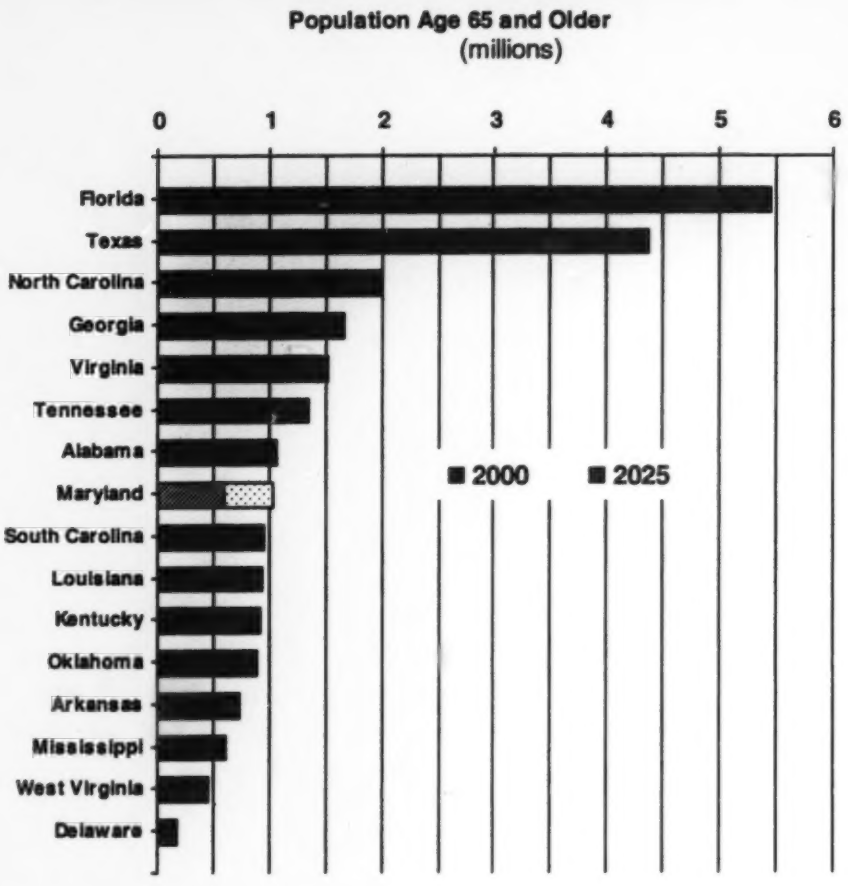


Sources: Table 1: U.S. Bureau of the Census

- In the next 10 years, the South's population increase is projected to remain above the national average. Florida, Tennessee and Texas are expected to be the fastest-growing SREB states. Maryland has a projected growth of 7 percent (361,000 people).

Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

Growth in Seniors

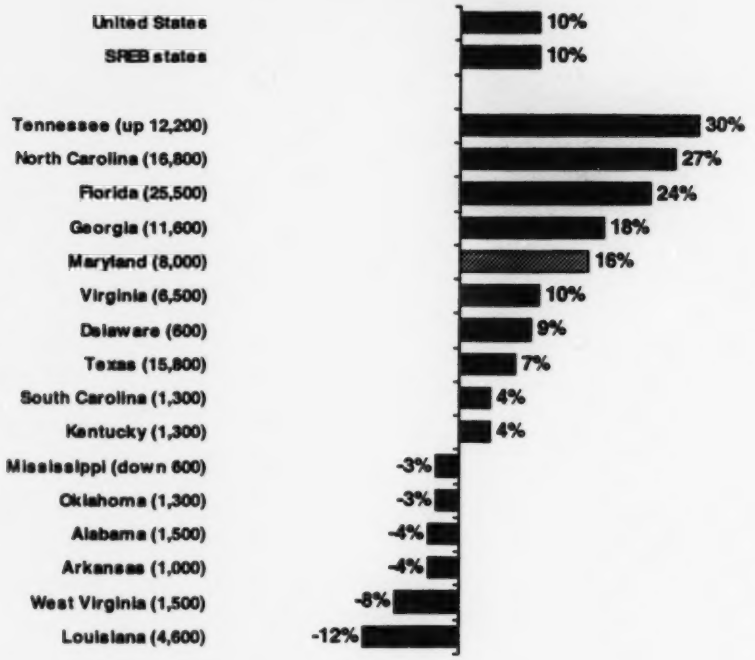


Sources: Table 3: U.S. Bureau of the Census

- The number of Southerners 65 years old or older will double by 2025. In Maryland the number will grow from 589,000 to 1 million.

Education Pipeline

Projected Changes in Public High School Graduates, 2001 to 2010

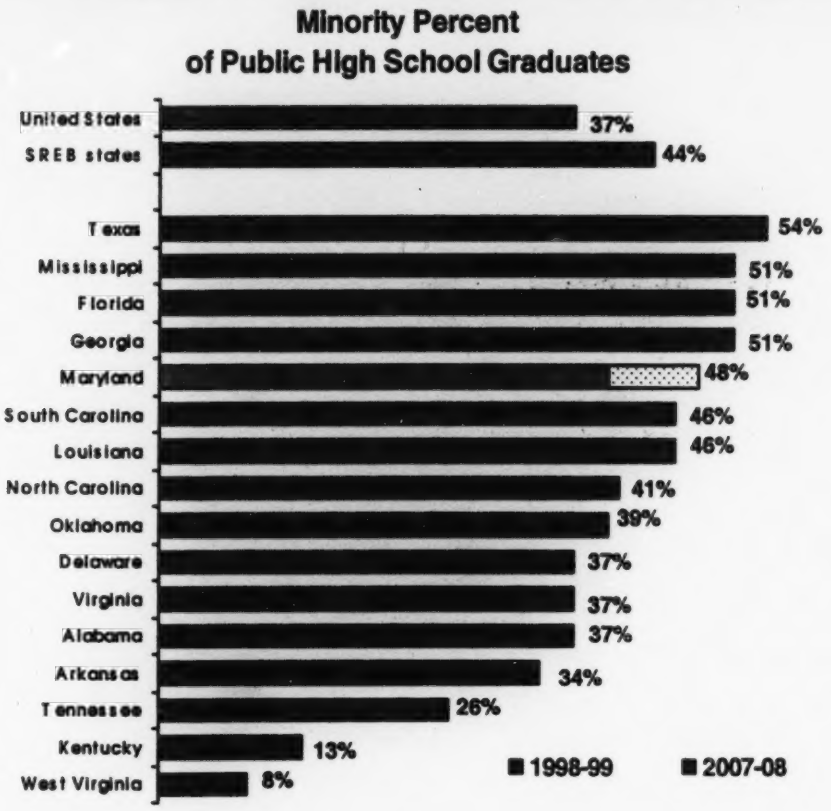


Sources: Table 6: National Center for Education Statistics

- From 2001 to 2010, the numbers of public high school graduates in the SREB region and in the nation are projected to grow by 10 percent. Large increases are expected in some SREB states; small to modest declines are expected in six states. For Maryland, an increase of 8,000 (16 percent) is expected.

Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

Minority Graduates



Sources: Table 6: National Center for Education Statistics

- Minority students will account for almost half of the public high school graduates in seven SREB states. Minorities are expected to account for 48 percent of public high school graduates in Maryland.

Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

Economy sets the pace as educational attainment rises —

Forty-four percent of the nation's new jobs (more than 7 million) were in the SREB region over the last 10 years. In comparison, the 16 SREB states account for only 35 percent of the nation's population.

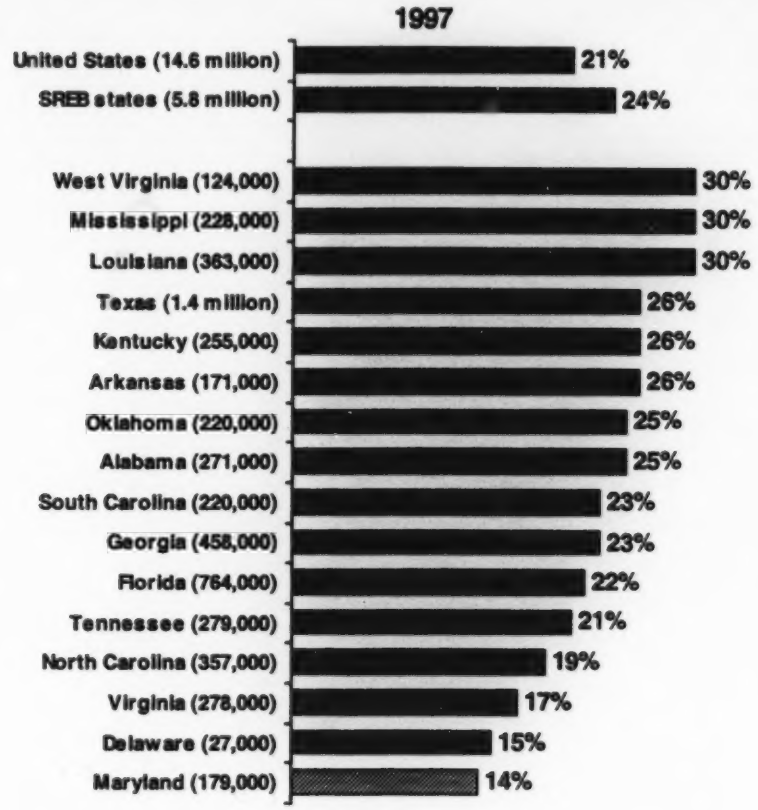
Per-Capita Income

Sources: Table 2: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Now, eight SREB states (out of 33 nationwide) have average per-capita incomes equal to at least 90 percent of the U.S. average — up from only three in the 1950s. Maryland rose from 104 percent of the U.S. average in 1959 to 114 percent in 1999, the highest among the SREB states.

Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

Children in Poverty

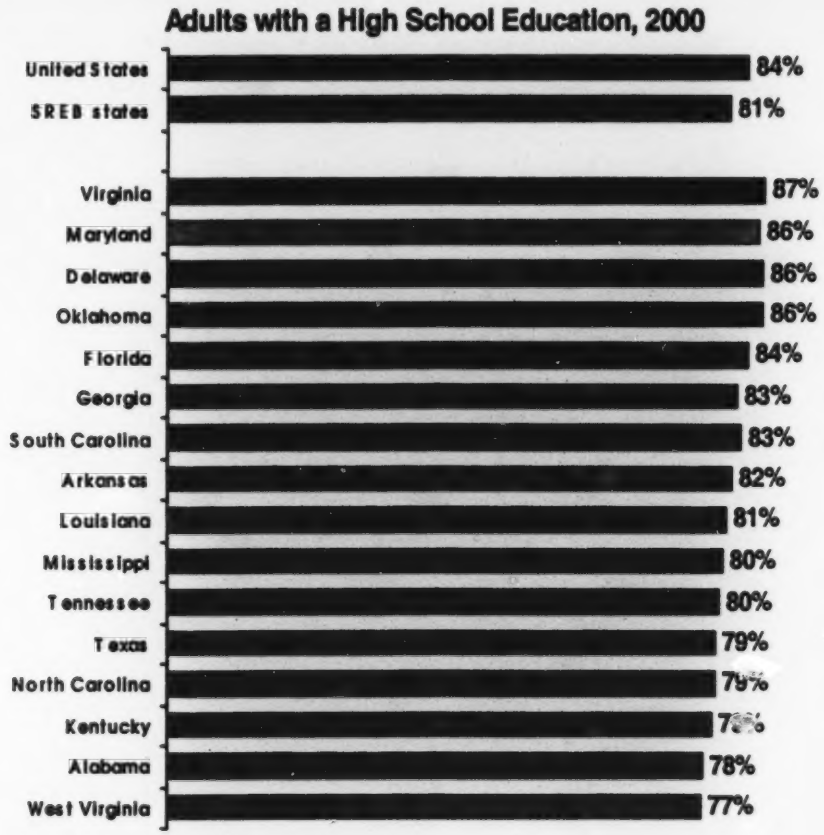


Sources: Table 8: Annie E. Casey Foundation

- Yet, in half of the SREB states, at least 25 percent of children live in poverty. Region wide, almost 6 million children live in poverty. Maryland has the lowest percent of children in poverty among SREB states, but that is still more than 179,000 children.

Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

High School Education

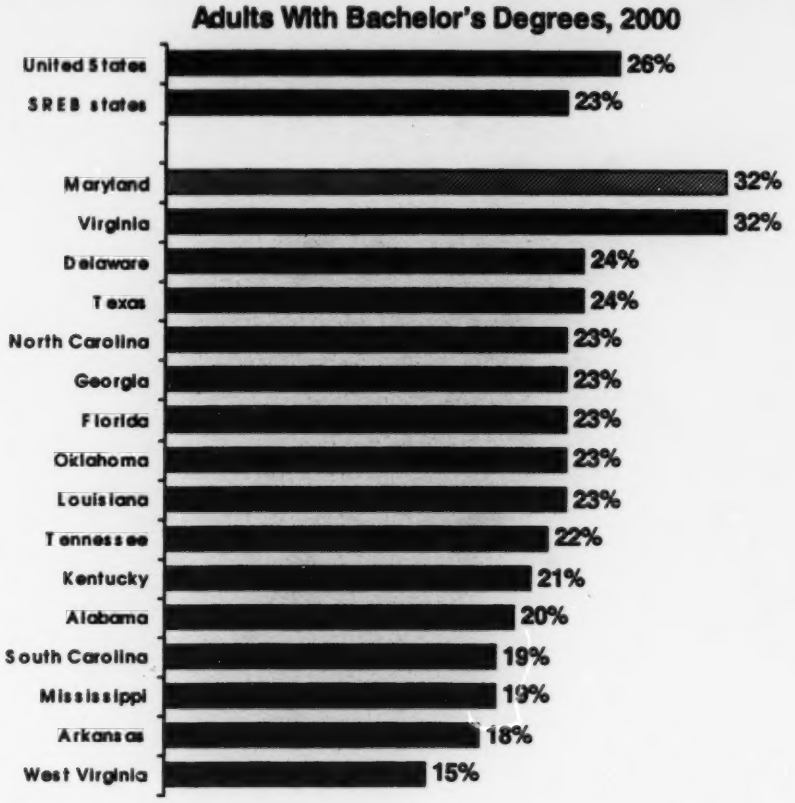


Sources: Table 7: U.S. Bureau of the Census

- Maryland is one of only four SREB states that have high school attainment levels above the national average. In the 1990s, 13 SREB states had higher increases in high school attainment levels than the national increase of 8.9 percentage points. Maryland's gain was 7.3 percentage points.

Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

College Education



Sources: Table 7: U.S. Bureau of the Census

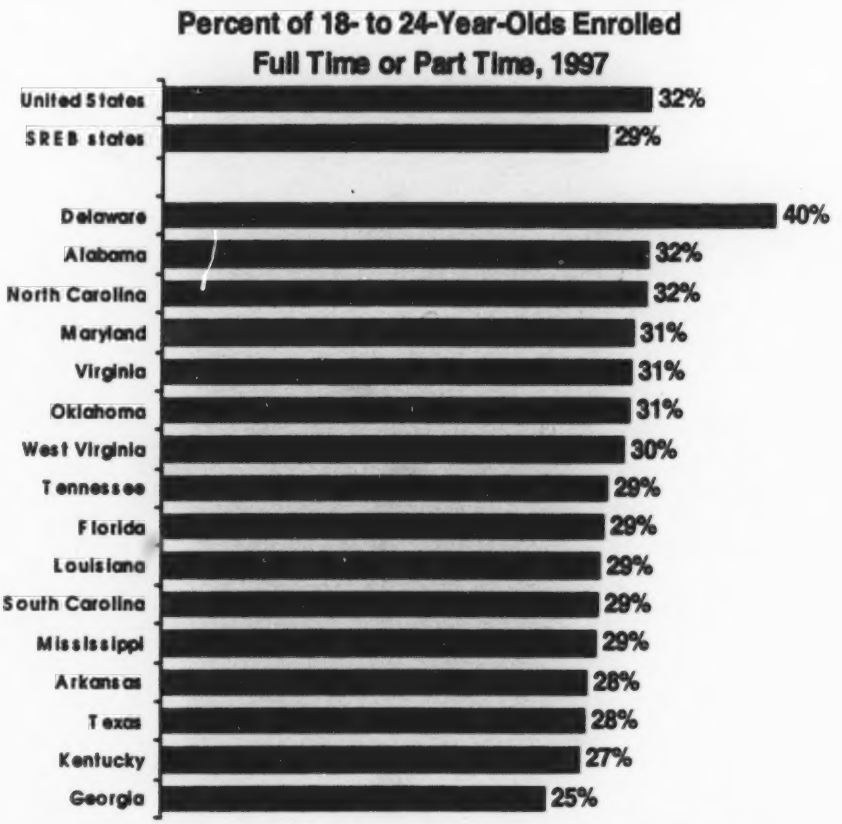
- Maryland is one of only two SREB states that have college attainment levels above the national average and one of six where college attainment increased faster than the national increase. In the 1990's, the national gain was 5.3 percentage points and Maryland's was 5.8 percentage points.

Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

Educational access increases in the 1990s —

Eleven SREB states had more college students — an increase of 139,500. Outside the SREB region, more than half of the states had fewer college students.

College-Going Rates

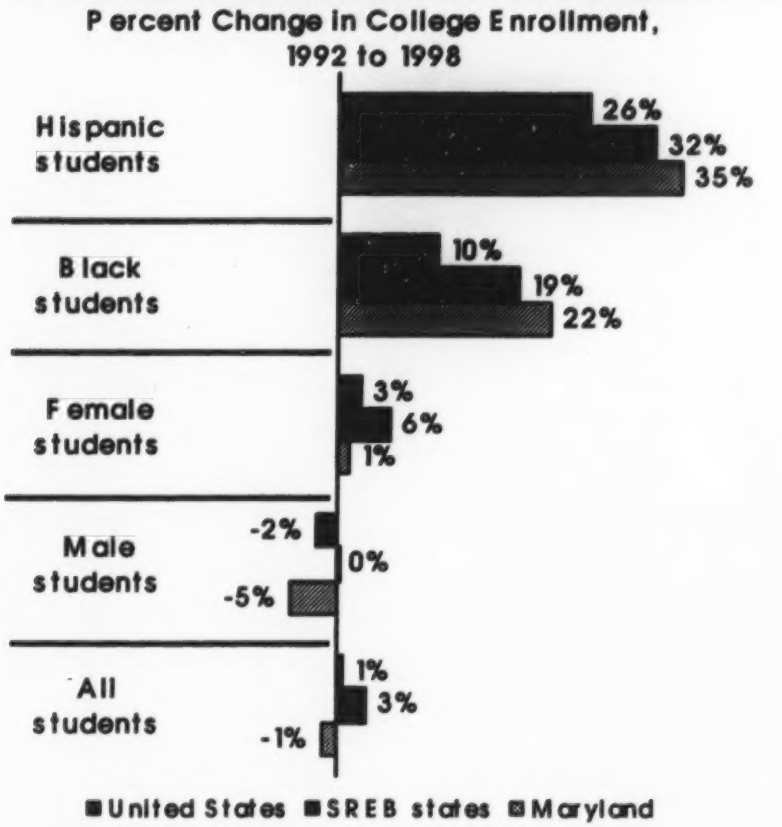


Sources: Table 17: U.S. Bureau of the Census and National Center for Education Statistics

- Only one SREB state has a college enrollment rate for 18- to 24-year-olds above the national average. Maryland, with a 31 percent college-going rate, is above the SREB average but below the national average.

Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

Enrollment Changes

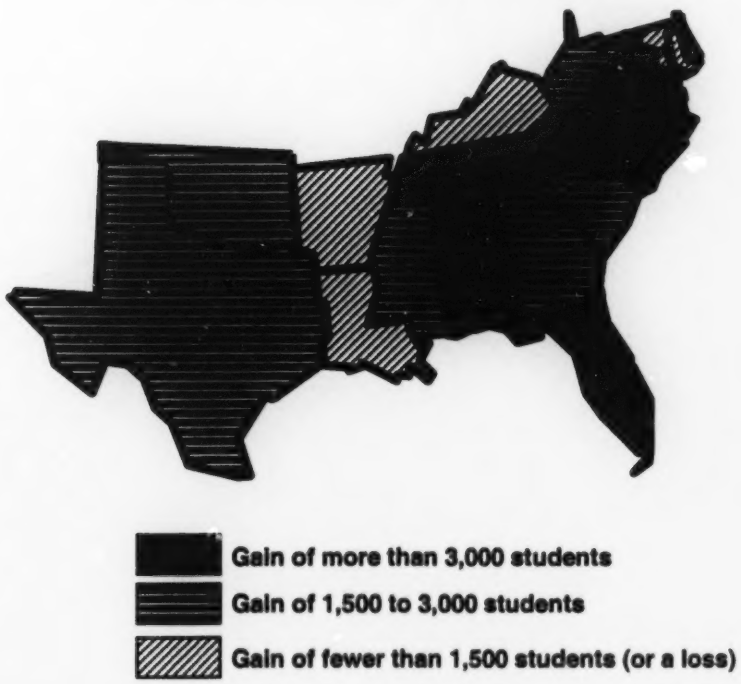


Sources: Tables 16, 28-30: National Center for Education Statistics

● Women and minorities have accounted for the bulk of enrollment growth. Maryland is one of five SREB states in which enrollment declined in the 1990s. By 1998, women accounted for 59 percent of all college students in Maryland. Black students accounted for 25 percent of total enrollment in Maryland — up from 20 percent early in the 1990s.

Attracting Students

Net Gain of First-Time Freshmen, 1998



Sources: Table 20: National Center for Education Statistics

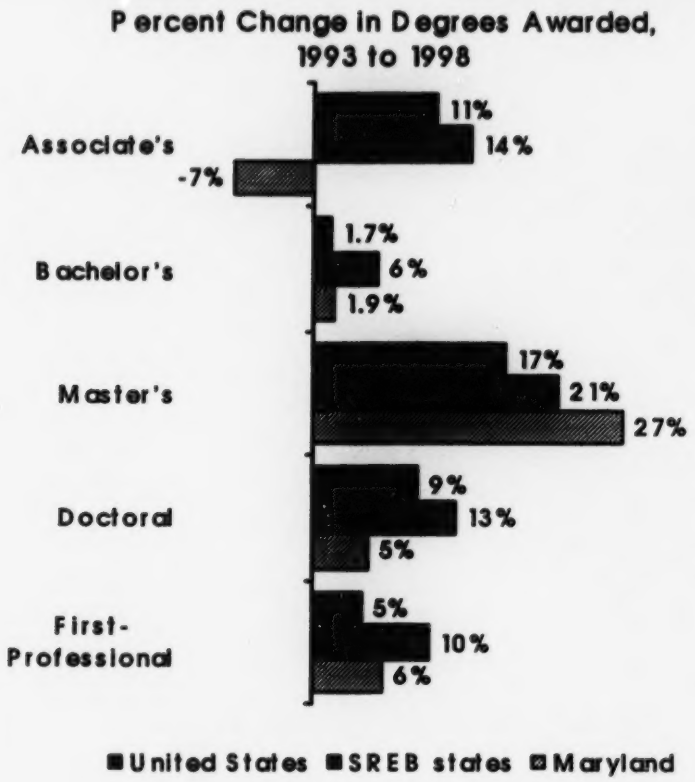
- Unlike the Northeast and Midwest, the SREB region has more first-time freshmen coming to attend college than leaving to attend college. This makes the South a "net importer" of college students. Maryland is the only SREB state with a net loss — almost 5,000 students in 1998.

Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

Educational success increases —

Virtually all of the nation's growth in bachelor's degrees occurred in the SREB states. The SREB regional increases outpaced the national increases at every degree level.

Degrees Awarded

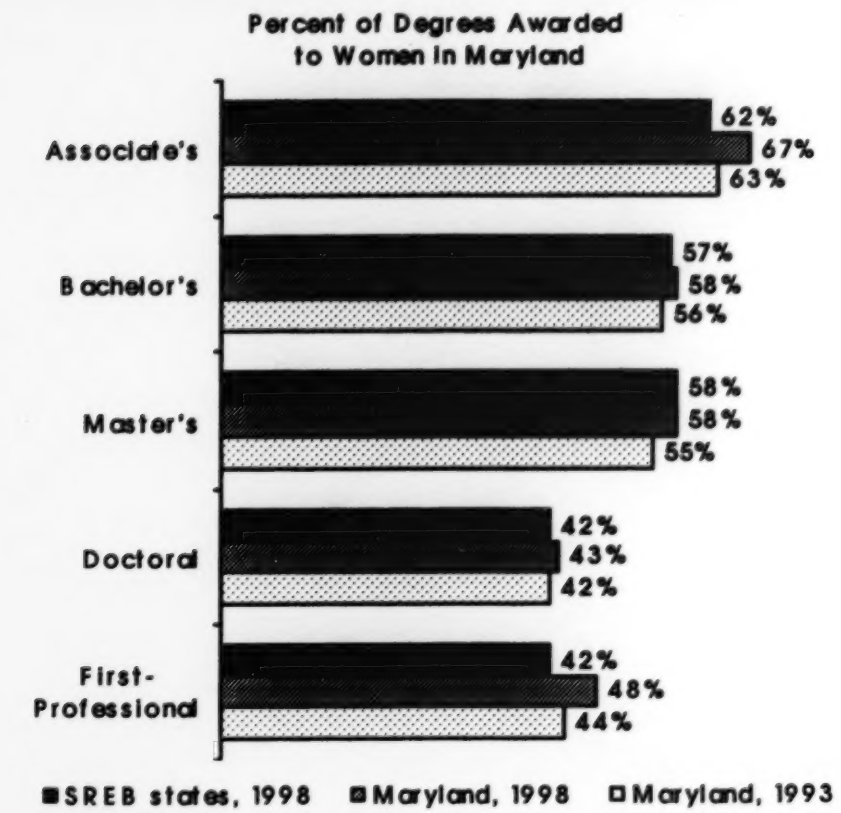


Sources: Tables 37, 38, 40, 42, 44: National Center for Education Statistics

- The Maryland increase outpaced the national and regional increase at the master's level and outpaced the national increases at the bachelor's and first-professional levels. Maryland awarded fewer associate's degrees and trailed the region and nation in increases in doctoral degrees.

Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

Degrees to Women

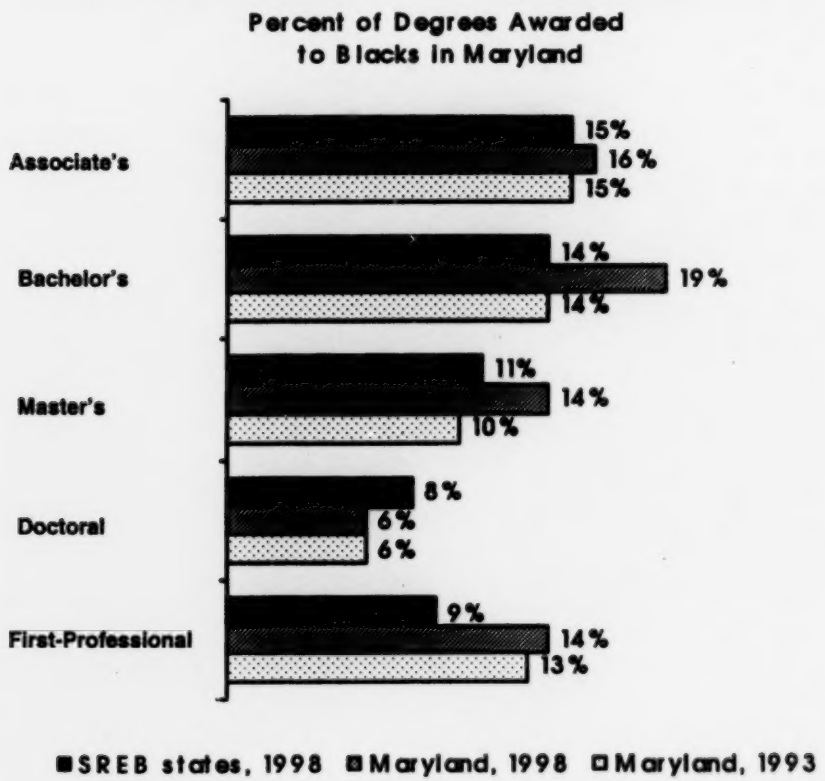


Sources: Tables 37, 38, 40, 42, 44: National Center for Education Statistics

- Women and minorities accounted for most of the increases in the 1990s. In Maryland in 1998, women earned higher percentages of degrees at every level compared to 1993.

Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

Degrees to Blacks



Sources: Tables 37, 38, 40, 42, 44: National Center for Education Statistics

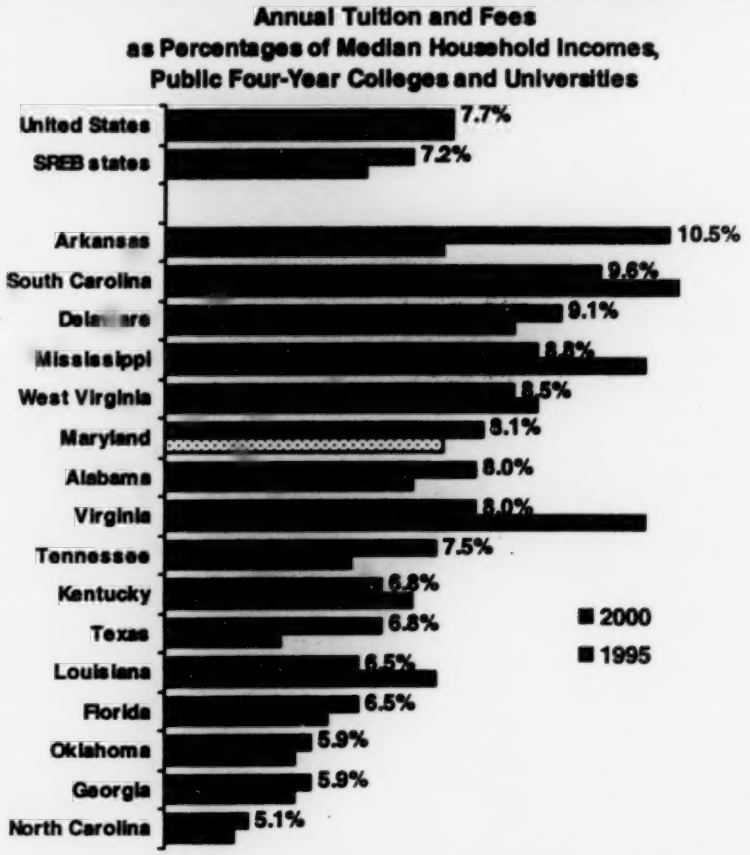
- In Maryland, black students account for higher or equal percentages of degree recipients in 1998 at all levels compared to 1993.

Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

Students and their families carry a greater financial burden —

In half of the SREB states, tuition and fees account for larger percentages of median family incomes than they do nationwide.

Tuition and Fees

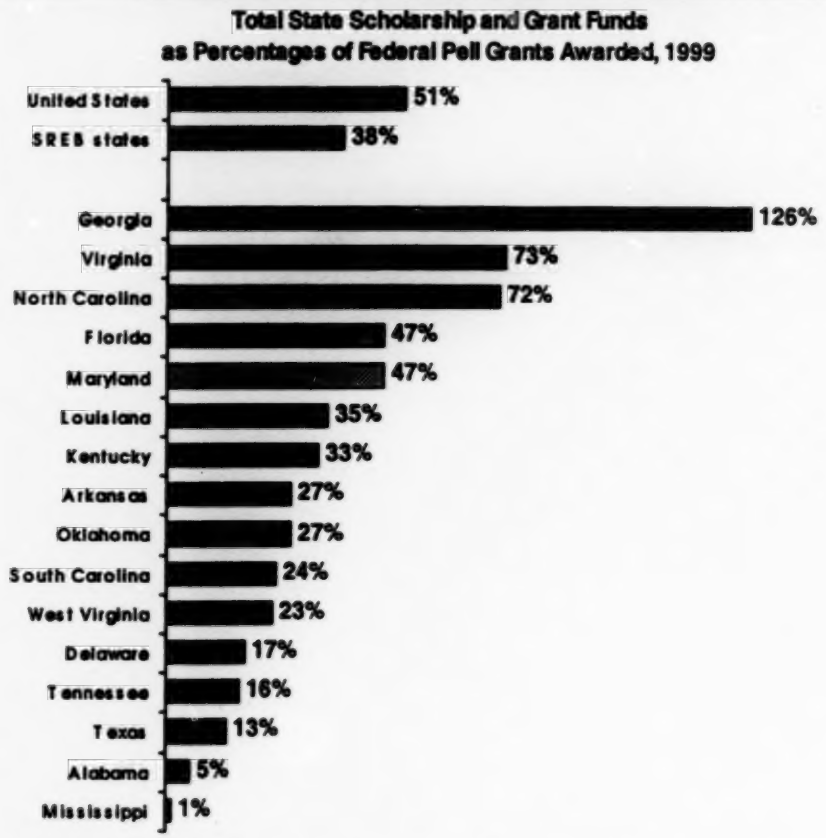


Sources: Table 53: National Center for Education Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census

● Tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities became larger percentages of median household incomes in 10 SREB states between 1995 and 2000. In Maryland, they account for 8.1 percent of median household income, compared with a national average of 7.7 percent.

Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

State Student Aid

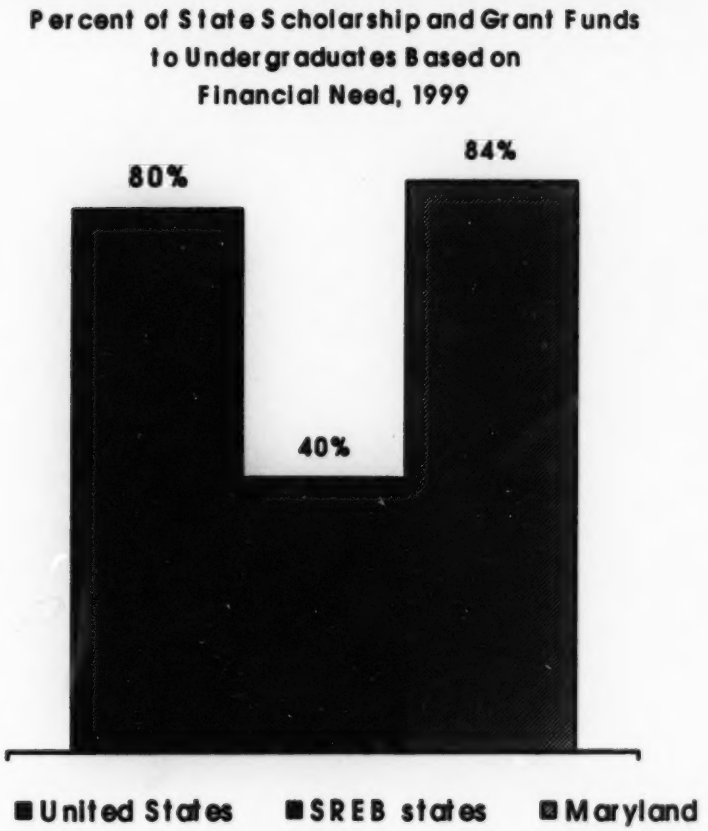


Sources: Tables 49, 52: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs and U.S. Department of Education

- The amount of Pell Grants awarded is a measure of financial need among college students. Nationally, states provide financial aid equal to 51 percent of the amount provided by the Pell Grants. In Maryland, state scholarships and grants equaled 47 percent of Pell Grants.

Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

State Scholarships



Sources: Table 49: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs

- Unlike states outside the SREB region, SREB states continue to focus on non-need-based financial aid to students. This is not the case in Maryland however, where 84 percent of state scholarships and grants go to undergraduates based on financial need.

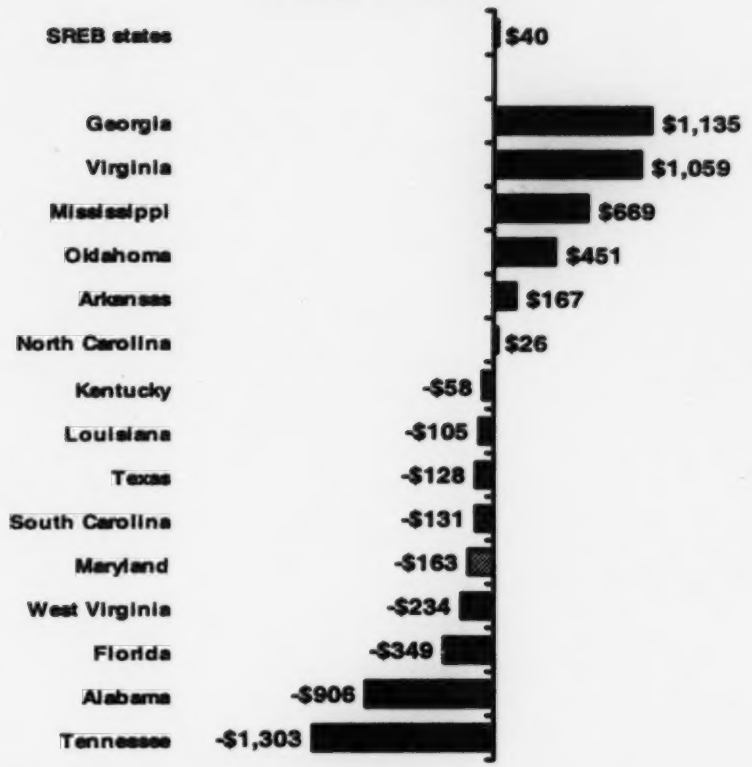
Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

Colleges remain in financial strain despite gains —

Per-student state and local appropriations rose just $40 (in 2000 currency) in the last five years at public four-year colleges and universities and $86 at public two-year colleges.

Per-Student Funding

Changes in State General Operating Appropriations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student, Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, 1995 to 2000
(adjusted for inflation)

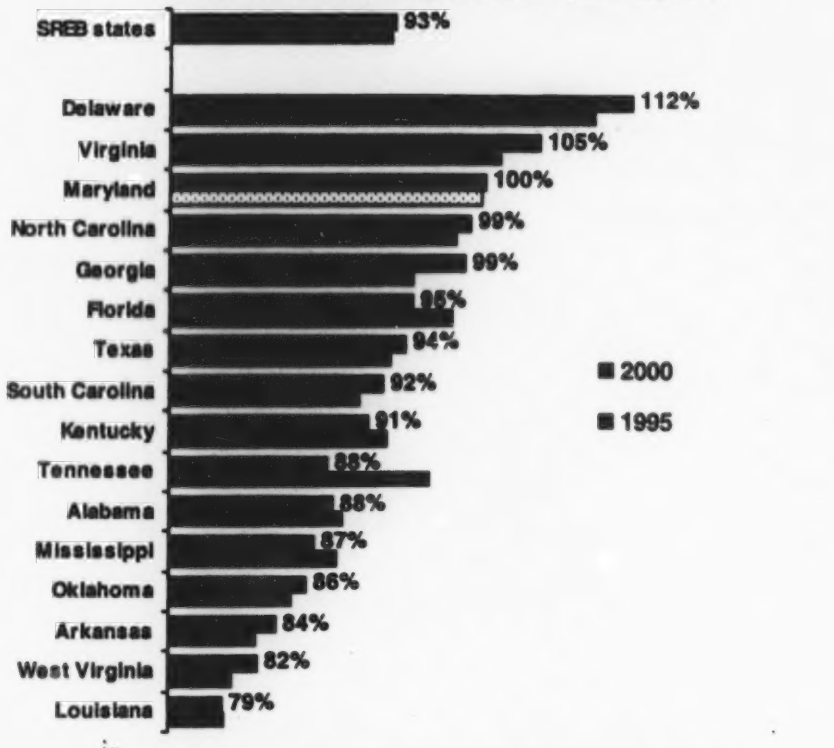


Sources: Table 67: SREB-State Data Exchange

- Per-student funding over the last five years, when adjusted for inflation, rose in six SREB states and fell in nine states. Differences among states are pronounced. Maryland's per-student funding fell $163.

Faculty Salaries

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty as Percentages of the U.S. Average, Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, 2000

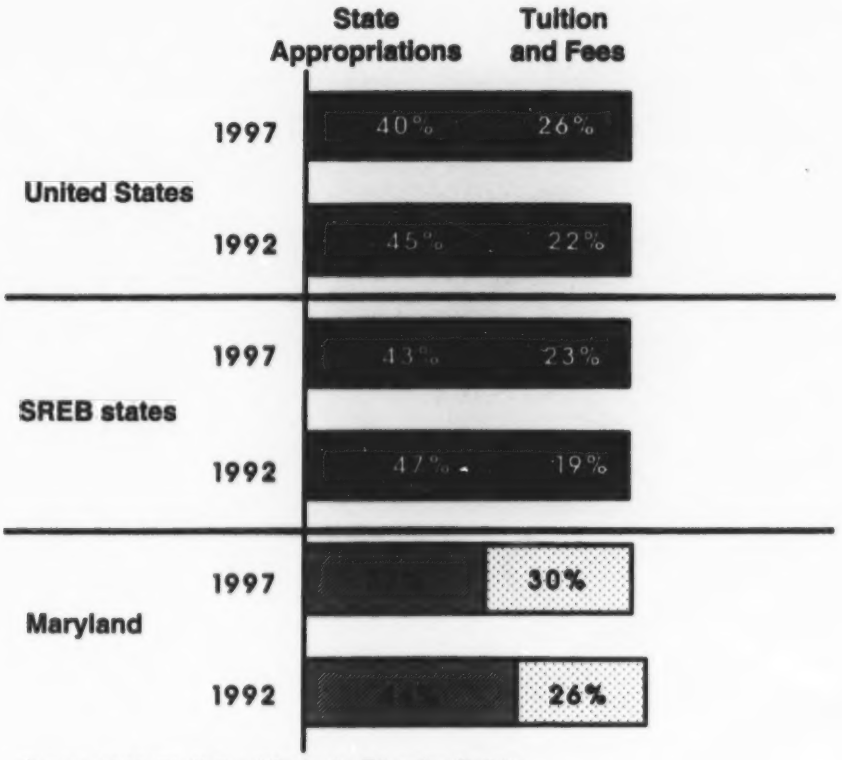


Sources: Table 54: SREB-State Data Exchange and American Association of University Professors

- The average faculty salaries at public four-year colleges in most SREB states moved closer to the national average over the last five years. Maryland remained about equal to the national average.

Revenue Shifts

Changes in Sources of Revenue,
Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities



Sources: Table 71: National Center for Education Statistics

- Four-year college budgets have shifted away from state appropriations and toward tuition and fees. In Maryland, state appropriations slipped from 44 percent of college budgets to 37 percent while tuition and fee revenue grew from 26 percent to 30 percent of budgets.

Tables listed refer to the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001.*

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